THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

BY THOMAS EMMERSON, AT $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $1 50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOL. II.—No. 4.] JONESBOROUGH, APRIL, 1837. [Whole No. 28.

For the Tennessee Farmer.

ON THE PROPER BREED OF HOGS.

Jefferson County, March 4, 1837.

Mr. Editor:—There is a remark we often hear made by farmers, in reference to the different breeds of stock of every kind, but more particularly with regard to hogs, viz: "that a good corn-crib is the best breed." Indeed, I myself was once a convert to this doctrine:—that to make good hogs, there was nothing necessary but to feed them well. But a closer observation, and some recent facts with which I have become acquainted, have entirely changed my views. Indeed, I am inclined to believe there is no kind of stock that requires more attention to the kind of animals we breed from, than do hogs. Nor have we any kind of stock from which the farmer can realize profit sooner or more certainly, than from the hog, if proper attention be paid to his stock and manner of raising and feeding him. The first of these is what I wish at this time, particularly to call the attention of your readers, and more especially that part of them residing in East Tennessee, and perhaps no part of your readers have paid so little attention to the breed of hogs as we of this section of country. I only propose bringing to view a few facts that have come within my own knowledge, or that I have derived from gentlemen of my acquaintance in whom I have entire confidence, and for whose veracity I am prepared to vouch.

Some two years ago, Mr. Houston Lea, of this county, went to Ohio, and procured some of the most approved stock of that State, and brought to this county as breeders. He brought two varieties or different crosses of the Russian and Chinese hog, one spotted, the other white. Farmers here differ, some preferring the one variety, some the other. I prefer the white, *decidedly*. Mr. James Lea, of Dandridge, got a sow from his brother, of the white stock.—This sow he bred from a boar of the same stock, brought from Ohio. This sow brought pigs about one year ago. Of these pigs, Dr. William Moore, of this county, got choice, for which he paid $12 50 at a month old.—The Doctor, by the by, is very attentive to whatever he undertakes, and no doubt paid very good attention to his pig. At five months old, what think you, Mr. Editor, this pig weighed, gross?—two hundred and five pounds. Before he got five months old, in fourteen days he gained twenty-seven pounds, within a fraction of two pounds per day. At this time, the Doctor found he would be entirely too heavy for the use he was intended for, and quit feeding him any thing but what he could pick up. The Doctor told the writer of this article, when he was eleven months old he had frame enough to carry five hundred pounds of flesh. The writer has in his possession a pig of the same litter belonging to Mr. John Whittington, that was the runt, and was sold for ten dollars—has been raised roughly, as farmers generally raise their hogs—will be one year old the fifteenth of this month—is lean at this time, and always has been—has length of body and bone enough, if made fat, to weigh four hundred pounds.

Dr. Moore informed the writer that he had pigs littered from the common stock—two sows brought pigs from Mr. Lea's boar, that were found in the same bed, and were treated in the same manner until weaned. At that time, the half-breeds were twice as large as the common stock. He now chose five of the best half-breeds for breeders, and put them up—the other half-breeds he marked and turned out with his other hogs. About the first of June, six or eight half-breeds, with ten or twelve of the common stock, went off to the hills—the half-breeds being twice as large as the common stock—all being of the same age. About the first of November he hunted them up, and brought them home; when he found his half-breeds still retained their advantage, and had lived all summer and fall without any food but what they gathered in the woods. This last fact proves, incontestibly, the superiority of this breed of hogs over our common stock. I have not a shadow of doubt, that Mr. Lea's hogs are the best that I have seen in Tennessee. Mr. Lea deserves to be patronized for his exertion to introduce the best stock of hogs into the country. These hogs can now be had from several farmers in this county, and I think from Col. A. Smith, of Cocke county—probably from others in that county.

I probably owe an apology to these gentlemen for introducing their names into a public paper, without having previously consulted them; but from my personal knowledge of each of them, I am certain, that if the public can be benefitted, they will be satisfied.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PEDANTRY.—Ignorance I can bear without emotion; but the affectation of learning gives me a fit of the spleen.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

The following Letter was forwarded by Mr. James Graham, from Washington, to the Editor of the ably edited paper at Rutherfordton, N. C., to whose columns we are indebted for it.—As this is a subject of consideration with farmers generally, we extract it for their especial benefit:—[*Wash. Repub.*

Near Nottingham, Prince George's Co.
January 26, 1837.

SIR: I received yours of the 14th, making inquiry respecting the "Maryland Corn," which you understood I had raised. I have the pleasure to say that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produced the most ears.—When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the cob. In the spring, before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects. In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the irregular kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for *twenty-two or twenty-three* years, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced, it was with a common kind of corn, for there was none other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment, I did not hear of it. I do not believe others ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first, I was troubled to find stalks with even *two good ears* on them, perhaps one good ear and one small one, or one good ear and a "nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts; however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present, I do not pretend to lay up any seed without it comes from stalks which bear four, five, or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors informed me that he had a single stalk with *ten perfect ears on it*, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn when shelled. Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me they shelled a barrel (ten bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raise *double or nearly* so, to what I could with *any other corn I have ever seen.* I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet a part each way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can supply you with all the seed you may need, and I suppose I have now in my corn-house fifty, and perhaps more, stalks with the corn on them as it grew in the field, and none with less than *four*, and some *six or seven*, ears on them. I will with pleasure send you some of these stalks, and also some seed corn, if I can get an opportunity

Early last spring I let George Law, Esq., of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since he informed me that the increase was *one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre;* that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

I have lately been enquired of if this corn was not *later* than other kinds? It is rather *earlier;* certainly *not* later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on a dry soil. In the former, there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear equally ripe in both. In the two last years, the wet seasons have injured much corn that was too early "lofted" or housed.

I believe I have answered most of your inquiries. I hope I have not exaggerated—I have no motive for doing so. I raise but little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal crop.—Should I fail to send you some seed this spring, I will next summer gather some stalks with the corn, fodder, and tassels, and all, as they grow, and send to you, that you may judge yourself of the superiority of this over the common kind of corn. Yours, &c.

THOS. N. BADEN.

Hon. H. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents,
Washington City.

Importance of Agricultural Improvement.—The improvement of agriculture is ever a matter of the greatest consequence as well to each particular country, as to mankind in general. It is peculiarly important to us as a commercial nation; the support of our trade depending on manufactures; those manufactures on the rate of labor, and the rate of labor, in a great degree, on the necessaries of life.—*Dowsie.*

MANURING OF CORN BROADCAST OR IN THE HILL.

Each of these modes of culture has its advocates, and, as for ourself, we have not fully made up our mind with respect to the superiority of either, although we are free to confess, we incline to the belief, that the broadest application of the manure is best; and so far as our judgment may be entitled to consideration, we think it would be found most effective to harrow instead of ploughing it in, the tendency of most manures, except the gaseous parts, being to sink. By broadcasting, the lateral roots, which extend far beyond the stalk in search of food, have a much better opportunity of imbibing nutriment than when applied exclusively to the hill. The ducts or mouths through which the sustenance of the plant is derived, being at the extreme points of the roots, it stands to reason that none but the shorter ones, which do not extend beyond the body of the manure as applied to the hill, can derive any essential advantage therefrom. Where time and opportunity suits and manure is plenty, both applications would be of great advantage, and at all events, a small portion of light vegetable mould and ashes, or a compost of ashes and plaster, or lime, should be put around the plants when they first come up, to give them an impetus at the very onset, as nothing is so beneficial to the future crop as imparting to the young corn a vigorous start at the incipient stage of its growth. No one except those who may have witnessed it, can form any idea of the great use which is to be derived from applying from one to four gills of such composts as we have named, to the corn plants when they first come up; nor can they conceive the amount of increase in the yield of the corn which will be thereby promoted.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

From the Vermont Farmer.

POTATOES.

And as I have an opportunity I will send you the result of an experiment which I made in planting potatoes, in 1835, to which, if you think it will be of any use, you can give a place in your paper.

I had ever supposed that the *seed end* of the patatoe was nearly all that was valuable for planting; but the result of my experiment was the reverse of this. I had supposed that small ones were nearly as good as large ones; but from experience I am convinced that it is a mistake.

I planted one row of *seed ends*, two in a hill; one, with one in a hill; one, with two smallish potatoes, about as large as hen's eggs, in a hill; and one, with one large potato in a hill. Of these five rows, the two last exceeded the rest, by more than all the seed that was planted in them—the last of the two exceeded the other.

As it is a time when people feed potatoes to cattle, I would recommend to select the largest, and preserve them till seed-time. And one thing more—see to it that you have some of the *best kinds* of potatoes; for the potato is an important crop in these cold seasons.

JULIUS HAZEN.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1836.

FORTY-FOLD POTATOES.

This fine variety, which we have frequently noticed, and which has been cultivated to a considerable extent the past season, and is likely to be more so the coming one, is an enormous producer; and we have been informed by several gentlemen who have grown it, that the quantity of potatoes generally found in a hill is three times the number of any other sort. Owing to this large number, the potatoes are consequently not so large in size as they would be were there not so many in a hill; a gentleman who raised upwards of fifty bushels year before last, observed this; and the past season ordered but one potato to be planted in a hill; but when the crop was dug the number of potatoes was found to be nearly as great as the year before. The coming season he informs us that he shall cut them up into *sets*, and in this manner one potato will plant three or four hills. What the result will be remains to be seen; but we have no doubt that the potatoes will be less in number and of much larger size. The same gentleman has stated to us that he thinks it is the best variety he has ever eaten.—*Hort. Mag.*

AGRICULTURE IS AN ART—Man is the artist,—the soil his laboratory—manure his raw material—animal strength and machinery his power—air, heat, and moisture, his agents—and grain, roots, fruits and forage, his product.

AGRICULTURE IS A SCIENCE—which teaches the artist the best mode of fitting up and improving his laboratory—instructs him in the properties and economical use of his raw material—learns him how best to apply his power and to profit by his agents—and it thereby enables him greatly to abridge his labor and multiply his products.

The art teaches the hands *to do*—the science *what* to do, and *how* to do. Art is the sail which propels the ship—science the compass which directs her course. Without the sail, the ship would not "go ahead," without the compass, her course will be erratic, and the profits of the voyage doubtful. With sail and compass, her progress will be "onward," her course direct, and her voyage prosperous.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON OVERSEERSHIP AND PROFESSORSHIP IN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Editor:—I have been in the habit of reading your useful work from its commencement. Am glad to see the attention of proprietors of plantations and farms invited to attend more *immediately and personally* to the agricultural interest. The subject of overseership and professorship is frequently alluded to; and thereby am led also, to offer a few thoughts on this important subject. You may either permit it to pass the gauntlet, or throw this paper under the table.

The agricultural art is paramount to every other;—for, by cultivating the earth, its inhabitants are principally supported. But the knowledge of this art moves in the rear of almost every other. Is not this a paradox? Why is it so? Is it because the parts connected with it are more complicated than every other, and has more drudgery included in it than any other? And—is not the pride of mortals very much in the way? Here I might make a bow —and say, *very* much in the way, Mr. Editor. Hence the sciences of medicine and law mount their steeds, and, John Gilpin-like, speed amain and forthwith leave that of the agriculturist out of sight. And, even the mercantile art strides his poney, with his silver-headed cane, and gallops ahead with a side-way glance on the poor farmer—as much as to say, I am ahead of you, ye poor summer-Oznaburghs-tribe!!—And, forsooth, these become mortified,and seem to be at their wit's end, having no answer, except some quaint one like the following—Only let our sons go to college, be dub'd with a diploma: they shall mount your platforms, beat you with your own sugar-sticks, and arrange us at least in the corners of your levee-parlors.—Heigh-ho—all a farce. No, sir—let the agriculturist stand erect, take courage, and speak as the importance of the occasion may require. And, facing the doctor, the lawyer and the merchant, he might address them to the following purport: Gentlemen, never has the world been graced with a more honorable class of men,than you are, in your respective departments—it is even admitted, that mankind could not well do without your services;—but I have this to add —each fraternity of you is likely to be overstocked*—is *now* overstocked. Many young men, educated with an eye to law, medicine, or merchandize, are placed in a druggist shop, law-office, or counting-house—their probation expires—they set up for themselves—all are dependent on the community for patronage.—The community *cannot* patronize all—the number is too great, if even their qualifications are equal—many *must* fail. It may be, that the greater part have not been taught to work with their hands. The resources of many have become exhausted in procuring their education. Live they *must*. *What are they to do?* While ye pause, I'll proceed. The cultivation of the earth is essential to the support of its inhabitants. Let this be a front axiom in national economy. Upon it, fix this principle—that it is as honorable to handle a farming implement as to adjust a medicine chest, regulate law maxims, or to ship and unship merchandize. So much for his address. If these views are correct, it will not be difficult to prove—and to prove clearly,that agricultural education should have had a prominent department in our Colleges and Universities, from their commencement in our country. Instead of which, our public bodies, and even private individuals of note,are hard to wake up to this all-absorbing subject! Sir, there is a secret in agriculture, with which gentlemen should be willing to become acquainted. It is—*to descend upward.* Do you think that when Cincinnatus returned home from fighting for his country, to his farm, that he stepped into his field with his regimentals on? Or, that when the student of law came to Judge ———, to be admitted to the bar, and found him in the field at his plough, that it was with the habiliments of a Judge? It would seem, as if he could not well bring himself to believe that the man at the plough was the man he sought—for he inquired of him for the Judge. The dignity of the farm is above all professional vestments. It laughs at sattins, silks, and broadcloths, and soon gives to gold and silver buttons another tinge. It honors the man, appropriately clad, whether in homespun or otherwise, who enters the field with spirit, handles any plantation tool which the moment calls for, and feels himself at home. This is true Republicanism;—laying aside all squeamish pride—wrapping itself in the mantle of industry, it enables its posesssor to look with *confidence* on the beggar and the king, and all between. He feels at all times, what candidates for office would seem to allow to their voters on election-days—namely: that, on *his* trade, all other callings and professions depend.

If then, true, genuine Republicanism is to be maintained, (and who desires to destroy it?) let every true American wake up to this subject, and let there be an agricultural professorship established in our colleges and universities, generally, forthwith; and let the same stand as

* This is the view of this subject, taken by the late Matthew Carey of Philadelphia, in a book entitled the Olive Branch, written about the year 1813–'14.

the pole-star Professorship* to all the other arts and sciences, causing the stream thereof to flow into the overseership, elevating its character, and making the elements subservient to its sway. So shall the earth produce from ten to an hundred fold, and thereby enrich all the other arts and sciences. But I have said enough and too much, unless I had said it better. It takes a master-mind to put forth all its powers and to keep the same on an incessant stretch, like that of General Washington in the Revolutionary War, to bring the *feelings* of the community fully up to the *soil*-stirring point.

A Small Goshen Farmer.

* I would add (softly at first) including Manual Labor.

From the Genesee Farmer.

GRAFTING.

A great number of different modes of grafting are practised, and minute directions are given in books on gardening for performing the work. The young beginner is generally more bewildered than instructed by the multiplicity of these directions, unless he understands the *rationale*. By reducing the operation in all its modifications to its first principles, it will become greatly simplified, and the necessary particulars for success at once understood.

In order to cause an adhesion between the graft and stock, it is requisite, first, that the sap which flows upwards through the wood, should be able to pass uninterrupted at the place of their junction. *Hence the parts of both must be cut so as to be placed in close contact.* Secondly, it is necessary that the juices, in returning through the liber, (or inner portion of the bark) should pass uninterrupted from the graft to the stock. *Hence these parts also must be placed exactly in contact.* Thirdly, it is necessary that the newly formed woody fibres which descend from the buds of the graft, and which serve to connect the two parts together, should pass freely from one part to the other; and also that the *cambium* or soft substance between the bark and the wood, which serves as food for these young descending fibres, should be continued at this point of junction. *Hence the line of separation between the bark and the wood, should, both in stock and graft, be accurately adjusted.* On the accuracy with which these three parts of the operation are performed, the success mainly depends. And if these are attended to, it is immaterial how great a variety of modes are adopted. The most inexperienced and unskilful hand, if care is taken in these particulars, could scarcely fail.

Although any mode of grafting would succeed if the above precautions were observed, yet convenience generally points out some particular one, adapted to the circumstances of the case. The most expeditious method of performing the operation when small stocks are to be grafted, is by *whip grafting*. This is the mode generally adopted in nurseries. It is performed thus: The stock and the graft are both cut off obliquely, or sloping, so as to leave a cut surface of about an inch in length. The degree of slope should be the same in both, as nearly as the operator can guess. If the cut is made by a single stroke of a sharp knife, the parts may be brought together more closely. Next make a slit in the middle of the cut face of the stock, downwards about half an inch, and a corresponding one in the graft, upwards. Now by pressing them together, the tongue and slit will mutually lock together. Then, taking care not to displace them, tie them closely together with bass matting, corn husk, or other soft ligature, apply the plaster, and the work is done. When the graft begins to grow, remove this ligature to prevent its cutting in. Where this mode of grafting is adopted, it is desirable that the stock and the graft be of nearly equal size.

But where the stock is much larger than the graft, *cleft grafting* is most convenient. This is done by first cutting off the stock horizontally, with a large knife or saw, and a cleft is then split downwards in it an inch or two in length. The graft is then cut off on both sides in the form of a wedge, of such a shape as to fit as nearly as possible this cleft. The cleft is then kept open by a knife or wedge placed in the opposite side, and the graft, prepared as above, carefully adjusted in it, and then the the wedge is withdrawn. The plaster is then applied and the operation is complete. This mode has an advantage over the former in not needing a ligature, the pressure of the jaws of the slit being sufficient to hold the graft to its place. It may be observed that as the cleft is made lengthwise with the wood, the sap in passing from the stock to the graft flows *laterally* from its vessels, which it will do with nearly the same facility as from the ends.

As a sharp knife for cutting the joining surfaces is absolutely necessary, it is generally most convenient to employ two knives—one for doing the chief work and in shaping the wood; and the other exceedingly sharp, merely for paring the surfaces for contact.

Where standard trees have been headed down for new tops, the grafts should be set on the thriftiest shoots, and as near the body of the tree as these can be found; and strict care should be taken to cut away all overshadowing branches in their immediate vicinity. As the grafts increase in size, the old top should be gradually and finally removed.

From the Genesee Farmer.

NOTES ON OUR TRAVELS.

In our last paper, we noticed the injurious practice of topping corn. It in fact is wasting no inconsiderable part of what we have toiled to obtain, as the following experiments, accurately conducted, will show.

The late John Lorain, a distinguished writer on agriculture, says: "In the process of topping and blading, one row was left entire, standing between the row which was topped on the 20th of Aug., and another row which was topped on the 2d of Sept. These rows were cut off by the roots on the 2d of October, and hauled in and set up separately under my own inspection. They were husked and measured on the 8th of November. [1.] Produce of the row that had not been topped and stripped, nine bushels and five-eighths of corn in the ear. [2.] One of the rows which had been topped and stripped, measured seven bushels and six-eighths, and [3.] the other topped and stripped row measured seven bushels and three-eighths of corn in the ear."

As the length of these rows was not given, no definite idea of the difference can be obtained; but in an experiment made by William Clark, jr. of Northampton in Massachusetts, the loss was "twelve bushels and forty-six pounds per aere," from which he deduced that "about twenty per cent, or one-fifth part of the crop is destroyed by cutting the stalks in the way they are usually cut."

—

In one old pasture, we saw stable manure in heaps which seem to have been taken out as early in the season as mid-summer; and how much longer it was to lie there before the sign would come right for spreading and ploughing it under—we had no way to determine. The proceeding appeared to us very injudicious. It may not indeed be more so when intended for wheat, than the old practice in some places, of throwing the manure into heaps in the barn yard for the purpose of rotting it; but in both cases there is a very unnecessary waste. If it be said that manure should be hauled out when the farmer has the most leisure, why may we not apply the rule to other kinds of business, and observe where it would land us in harvest, or in seeding-time? "What is worth doing, is worth doing well." We are strongly disposed to apply this maxim to the management of manures; and we do not believe that a reformation is more needed in any department of the farm.

If all the contents of the barn-yard are not wanted in the spring, we conceive there is no better way to preserve what remains, than to cover it, just as it lies, with rich earth, to the depth of an inch or two, and then apply a good coat of lime; or if marl can be obtained, the earth may be omitted. This advice is founded on the fact that caustic lime injures putrescent manures when it comes in contact with them; but if a thin stratum of earth be interposed, it soon becomes mild, and then acts like marl in retaining the fertilizing gases. If the outskirts of the manure are thin however, we would recommend its being thrown inwards, so that the bed may be nearly of an equal thickness, and so that the lime may not be scattered and wasted.

—

The appearance of different farms in the same neighborhood is sometimes very striking. An experienced traveller may commonly obtain a good idea of the accommodations at an inn, from the aspect of things on the outside; and we presume that quite as correct a judgment can be formed of the inhabitants of a farm-house, by observing the condition of the yards and fences. We allude only to their taste and talents in rural economy. The fences alone afford an index not to be mistaken; and when the stakes have become tired of holding up the riders—when bushes occupy the fence corners, and the golden rod is creeping out from the hedge row over the old furrows, what shall we say? At least that prosperity is at a stand. But where no rail is seen with one end down on the ground rotting—where the thistle and mullein find no room—where the fence-corners are mowed as clean as the middle of the meadow, and the door-yard and the barn-yard are kept neat,—we shall risk but little in pronouncing that the occupant possesses energy and intelligence, and that he is on the highway to independence.

—

A scarcity of fine fruit, is one of the characteristics of our country. Apples it is true are in great plenty and of good kinds; and some individuals have been at the expense of procuring cherries, plums, pears, peaches and grapes in variety; but the number is small in proportion to our freeholders. At how many houses of our friends can we always be sure in summer and autumn to find delicious fruits? We leave this question for our readers to answer.

TOUGH HAM.—A fellow in describing the eatables in a tavern at which he put up, gives the following on a plate of ham: "Item, a plate of ham, which I most sincerely recommend to the next Texas volunteers for shoe heels. Being very fond of ham, I went so far as to bend my fork and turn my knife in the handle in endeavoring to cut it. It was no use, however, for it seemed as if the indwelling obstinacy of the animal had returned to protect its mortal remains.—*Pee. Adv.*

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The best preventives against the depredation of the Hessian fly, seems to be, good soil and good culture, which shall ensure vigorous growth and sowing after autumnal frost, by which the young wheat is believed to escape the fly in the fall. Some experiments recorded in the third volume of the New York Board of Agriculture, and elsewhere; of sowing caustic lime upon the grain in the spring of the year, seem to encourage the idea that it saves the crop, at least partially from the fly: but these will hardly justify us in pronouncing the remedy efficient. It is worthy of further trial; and we should like to be advised of any results that may strengthen the probability of success.

THE GRAIN WORM.

The grain worm is yet unknown in the south and but partially known in the west. In this vicinity it has been far more formidable than the Hessian fly. It has greatly diminished the culture of the wheat crop among us and caused a diminution in the product of the little sown. The insect abides in its destructive state but a short time; and the observations which have been made upon its habits, give weight to the conjecture, that wheat sown early in the autumn or late in the spring, will be most likely to escape its ravages;—the grain of the first becoming hard before the fly makes its appearence and the late spring-sown not coming into bloom until the insect has assumed its chrysalis form.

THE CUT WORM.

The *cut worm* has been universally destructive, not only to corn and other grain but to grasses and garden crops. The heavy snows, by protracting them from the severity of the winter, probably tended to increase the ravages of both the cut worm and the fly. Lime and ashes seem to afford the best remedy against the cut worm, applied in the ground with the seed, or what we would prefer, at the surface of the ground above it. We have recorded several instances of these proving efficacious. In May we transplanted a hundred seedling Dahlias, and a number of cabbages into our garden. The first night, ten or a dozen of the dahlias, and a number of the cabbages were eaten off at the surface of the ground by the grub. We immediately covered the surface of the ground with powdered lime, and lost no more plants save a couple, and round the stem of these the lime did not happen to be spread. The worm attacks the plant at or near the surface of the ground. The alkali not only presents a barrier at this point but the soil underneath becomes saturated with it and destroys or drives them away. We think there is reason in the remark of a correspondent in our last number that if the worm can feed upon succulent grass, under the surface, it will not care to come above the surface to destroy the young corn, and that planting upon a fresh ploughed clover ley is a pretty sure way of escaping their depredations. We have often planted upon such a ley, without experiencing any injury from the grub; but we do not remember to have planted on an old sward, turned over the previous fall or summer, without having suffered severely from them.

[*Judge Buel.*

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

In our last number we gave an account of a sugar factory in France, on a very small scale, and furnished with a very rude apparatus, in which from 40 to 50 pounds were made daily. We have since been informed of an experiment by a gentleman of Dayton, Ohio, which produced 2 1-2 lbs. of good brown sugar from 29 1-2 pounds of Mangel Wurtzel, by, if possible, a more simple process. The experimenter thus described the manner in which he proceeded: "I bruised the roots with the head of an axe, and poured upon the pulp scalding water, and put the whole in a coarse bag, and wrung out by hand all the juice that I could obtain. I then put it over a fire in a brass kettle, adding milk to raise the scum—after which I added a little blood, while the syrup was warm, which caused the sediment to settle at the bottom of the kettle, when the whole stood an hour. I poured off the syrup as carefully as I could—placed it over the fire again and gave it stove heat, and testing it as they do syrup of maple molasses began to stir it with a wooden spatula off from the fire till it was grained off very handsome, and was much admired by those who saw it."

TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF TREES.

Some separate the dry bark of fruit and forest trees, to promote their growth and prevent the bark binding too much. This disfigures the tree, making seems in the trunk, and makes it grow in angles. The best way is, when the sap is forced up by warmth of spring, to scrape off all the scaly particles of the dead bark, and wash the trees repeatedly during the week with soap-suds, &c. Trees of considerable age will then have a youthful appearance, be more thrifty; and in case of fruit trees, the fruit will make more cider than that grown on scurvy moss-grown trees.

Put cinders, bones, and stones, about the roots of pear-trees; it will increase their growth one-third, and save them from blight.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Maine Farmer.

BUTTER.

Mr. Holmes:—I saw in your paper of the 18th ult., a piece on Butter, in which the writer observes that as "she considers the butter which is offered for a premium, to be in a measure public property, the public have a right to express their opinion upon it." She wishes also to inquire "how their butter was made." This inquiry we will cheerfully answer, so far as our own experience will enable us to. We can assure you that there is no mystery about it, and we do believe that there is no necessity of having such poor butter as we often see. It is easy and simple, but needs care and perseverance. Our experience teaches us that there is nothing so good for cows as a full supply of good grass and water—then, care should be taken to have them milked regularly, at stated hours night and morning, and the milk should not be allowed to remain fifteen or twenty minutes in the pail when milked, but should be strained as soon as possible into a perfectly clean, sweet and dry vessel, and should not be disturbed until skimmed for butter—but care should be taken that it does not stand too long, for if the milk or cream be allowed to become sour before it is churned, it cannot make pure butter. After it is churned it should be taken from the churn immediately, and salted with pure salt—(we are not particular what kind, if it is made fine and clean) and as much of the milk worked out as can be at that time—then it may stand about four and twenty hours, when it should be worked again and a little more salt added. It will be necessary to repeat this operation three or four times in order to separate the milk from it, which if allowed to remain will render it impure and give to it an unpleasant taste. We have been thus particular because this is the way we manage, and we believe it to be the best and easiest method for making good butter, and should be glad to have the friends of good butter, give them a fair trial, and no longer conclude that there is any secret about it.

The writer also observes that 'premiums have been awarded year after year, to the same individuals, or those connected with some of them." We know that all butter which we have carried to the Cattle Show, has taken a premium, and are we to be found fault with for it? I have not been a stranger to such observations as these, before this time, and therefore withheld my butter one year from the Show, and was then complained to, and now think that I shall offer my butter for a premium whenever it is convenient, believing that others have an equal chance with myself.

This writer also inquires if "otter, carrot-juice or the yolk of hens-eggs add to the flavor or quality of butter." We can give no information on that point, having never experienced the effect produced by using those articles.—She also says that she "saw the first premium butter last year, and presumes to say that no cow ever made such butter without the aid of coloring matter." We can here inform her of her mistake, for we made the butter, (and can make oath of it) in the manner above described, and not the least particle of coloring matter added to it, and now she and all creation may know what they have a right to, and she has our sincere wishes that she may make trial and succeed.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

Early in the spring, from deficiency in the stock of winter honey, the bees of one hive are often found to rob those of another. To prevent this, I know of no better way than to make the entry hole of the hive that contains the most honey so small that it will barely admit them to go in and out. But the greatest object which could claim the attention of every one who has the charge of bees, is to prevent their destruction by worms. Perhaps two-thirds of the bees on the Island have within a few years been destroyed by the insect called the miller. It enters the hive and lays eggs, which soon produce worms in such numbers as to destroy the bees or drive them from the hives. To prevent the access of worms, the hives should be perfectly tight, and have but one hole at the lower edge of the hive; the continual passing of the bees will prevent them. But the most sure way of keeping them out is to have a well made hive, to act very level on a board, which shall project out in front of the hive 7 inches, to have a channel or groove about 10 inches long, and 2 wide, and half an inch deep out in this board; and then have a board about 4 inches wide nailed over the groove outside of the hive. The bees will enter the hive by this groove—the entry hole being at such a distance (four inches) from the hive, no kind of insect will ever enter. I have observed that bees which deposite their honey in trees very generally have worms among them, if the hole is large or if there are two or three small ones. But when the whole has been small I have always found the honey pure and free from worms. Besides this great advantage, the bees are less annoyed by the dust and leaves blowing in during dry weather and rain beating in during heavy storms. All kinds of dirt are very offensive to bees. The hives should be of new clean boards. To have them quite clean is much better than to rub them with sugar or salt and water.—I have known bees to forsake hives which once contained fish

or some other oily substance. The empty hives, during winter, should be in some place where they can be kept from dirt, particularly from mice and rats. When bees swarm and light on the limbs of trees, they should not be shaken off violently, but the hive should be put near them, or the limbs sawed off.

The next object of attention is to take up the honey without destroying the bees.

The old method of killing the bees to get the honey, is a very bad one—it can be easily avoided about the first of July, or as soon as the bees begin to lie idle in the front of the hive, take a hive of the same dimensions as the one they are in, and bore in the top of it as many holes as you can, about an inch in diameter—raise [near the dusk of the evening,] the hive that contains the bees—put it over the one that has the holes. The bees will immediately descend into the lower one, and fill it with honey. If the hive is fixed according to the above directions, they will go out and enter the same hole that they did when filling the first one; and thus they will not be disturbed in the least. But when the hole is made in the side of the hive itself, you are under the necessity of stopping it up and making them pass through one with which they have not been acquainted. In the fall after the bees have done collecting honey, take off the top hive and turn it bottom upwards, place the edge of it near the entry hole; and by thumping a little the bees will immediately leave it and enter the other. Take a piece of board of the proper size and screw it in over the holes.—By this method you get a hive full of fine honey, and a sufficiency in the other for the bees to live on during the winter. Unless the bees have a second hive to fill, they are in a good season almost entirely idle after July, for want of room to store their honey.

By this method of management, bees are rendered very profitable. Two years ago I bought a swarm of bees on a limb of a tree for $3 25. From this one I have 5 others, which independently of the honey they have produced, I value at 28 dollars—and should the three following seasons prove favorable, I shall from this one hive, have bees enough to support my family. From one hive of bees I can generally get two others every year. At a moderate calculation, I shall have in 3 years 60 hives, and should the season be favorable, I shall have one hundred. When my number of hives is sufficiently increased, each one will every season produce honey to the amount of seven and a half dollars.—*Long Island Journal of Philosophy.*

Lyman Field, Esq. of Jerico, Vt., lately killed a hog weighing 656 lbs. which he sold at $10, 56 per 100—$69,27 for a hog!

NEW USE OF AMMONIA.

Potatoes immersed for four or five days in ammoniated water, containing an ounce of the common liquid ammonia to a pint of water, they will, on removal be found to have their vegetative principle greatly checked, or altogether destroyed, so that they may be preserved throughout the year. The application does not injure the flavor of the potatoes, but rather improves the inferior kinds, rendering them more mealy. They should be spread to dry in an airy situation after being immersed. The expense of this preparation is trifling.—*Silk Cul.*

SILK CULTURE, SUGAR, &C.

A company with a capital of $100,000 for the manufacture of silk, has been established at Wilmington, Del. Our New Orleans cane planters have cut up the sugar maple trade in N. England and Ohio. Our beet sugar will, perhaps, one day, drive both out of the market, and it may be that the culture of silk in the North will bear hard on the monopoly now enjoyed by cotton growers in the south and west. Silk stuffs, however, may be worked up by us of the North chiefly for warm latitudes, but we must look to ourselves for the great staple of wool, and to the South for that which is next most important to us, cotton.—*N. Y. Star.*

GRAZING.—The Romney (Virginia) Intelligencer, of the 11th inst, contains the following notice:

"A South Branch Farmer of this vicinity, sold, on Wednesday last, *sixty-seven head of cattle* at the handsome price of *eighty-five dollars* per head."

A Bird's-eye view of the Universe.—Suppose this earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter; on that scale of proportion the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches. The sun would be two miles from us—the moon thirty feet—Jupiter ten miles from the sun, and Herschel forty miles. The loftiest mountains upon the surface of the earth would be one-eightieth of an inch in height.

The Garden of Plants at Paris has been gradually increased for the last 40 years, till it now extends over a surface of 84 acres. It contained about 526,000 specimens of the vegeta ble, animal and mineral world, on the 1st of January last. There are in the gardens, hot houses and conservatories, upwards of 10,000 different specimens of trees and plants.

Cattle and domestic animals should commence the winter in good order.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

MEMORANDA.

As the season is fast approaching when clover and other grass seeds will be sown, we deem it advisable to bespeak for their future pastures and meadows, from our agricultural brethern, a liberal bestowal af seed. He who sows *scantily* must expect to reap in a proportionate degree, or to gather more weeds than hay. In every soil there are ample supplies of the seed of every variety of wild and noxious herbage, and if these are not supplanted by a wholesome covering of artificial grasses, they will inevitably germinate, and show their pestilent fronts to the annoyance of proprietors, and the discomfort of their stock: for the earth will be busy in despite of all the maltreatment it receives at human hands.

—

THE HOLLOW-HORN.—As this is the season of the year when we may expect this disease to make its appearance among the horned tribe, we would remind their owners, that by pouring a teaspoonful of the spirits of turpentine in the cup or cavity in the back of the head of cattle, they may save them from the effects of this always unpleasant, and often fatal disease.

—

Give such hogs as you have in your pen, once a week, a few shovels full of charcoal, or pieces of rotten wood.

—

If those who sow their clover seed on wheat and rye, were to harrow and roll it in, both the grain and grass would be greatly benefited: this work, however, should never be performed while the ground is wet.

—

Every farmer, who has a few acres to spare for such purpose, should devote it to patches of the Palma Christi and sun-flower. The first is in great request for making Castor Oil, and the latter for expressing table and lamp oil, and both bring good prices.

—

All manure intended for your corn or other crops, should now be hauled out *in place*, so as to be ready for use when required; much time, always precious at planting seasons, may be thus saved—deposite it in *bulk* convenient to the field, or on the very verge of it, where it is to be used.

—

Examine all your tools and implements, and if not in order, have them forthwith repaired, don't have to send your plough or your harrow to be mended when wanted—always be in advance of your business.

—

Did you make root crops for your stock last year? If you did not, do so this, and next year you will thank us for reminding you of what you ought to do.

From the Salem Observer.

SILK PRODUCTION.

The production and manufacture of silk are undoubtedly destined to become an extensive andimportant business in this part of the Union and a lucrative accession to the agricultural interest. We suspect that the business is gaining ground at a much greater rate than is generally imagined. It is stated that the soil of the Atlantic States, otherwise poor and worn out, is found to be admirable to the cultivation of the mulberry, and that if the business be pursued with industry and zeal the Old States need not fear of being left in the rear of the new, notwithstanding the difference of soil and climate in favor of the latter. The New Hampshire Gazette states in evidence of the profitableness of the culture, that four hundred and twenty pounds of silk was produced from four acres of ground, near Boston, planted with mulberry trees; that the labor was performed by four girls whose attention was required but a small portion of the time; and that the silk was sold at $3,50 per lb., amounting to $1470.—There is little land put to agricultural uses that nets a profit any thing like this.

The quantity of silk which may be obtained from an acre of ground has been variously estimated, from 40 to 110 lbs. A fair average estimate would probably be about 60 lbs. which at $3,50 per lb. would be $210. The demand for silk goods has been constantly increasing in this country. The importations last year amounted to nearly sixteen millions of dollars; and it is probable, that like the cotton business, the consumption of this elegant article of dress will more than keep pace with its increased cultivation. When the fact is generally known that any young lady by a few hours of pleasant recreation in each week can clothe herself in a splendid suit of native silk, at the low price of 12 1-2 cents per yard, there will not be a garden without its mulberry trees, nor a chamber without its shelves for the accommodation of this industrious natural spinner.

SILK.—The National Gazette of the 13th ult. has an ably written editorial article on the subject of British and American finance, in which we find the following bold though just assertion: [Balt. Farm.

"Thirty years will make the Silk of the United States a prodigious article of production, a staple second only to Cotton."

PLANTING TREES.

The best month for planting trees is November; observing the old saying of a celebrated gardener—"Take them with their old leaves to their new graves."—Just as the sap begins to go down—and the leaves to turn, there can be no better time for planting all sorts of fruit, and other deciduous trees; but with respect to ornamental shrubs, and particularly evergreens, early planting is of the greatest consequence. When the weather is open, fruit trees and forest trees may be planted from the beginning of October to the end of February; but those that are planted before Christmas will do the best, especially if the following summer should be very hot and dry. But evergreens must be planted early, so that October is a better month for them than November, that the soil may get settled about the roots before the frosts come, and that the trees may have, at least some hold of the ground before they have to encounter the heat of the sun and the cold east winds of March, the most trying month they have to stand against. It is folly to ask a gardener whether it be a good time to plant, if he is standing in market with trees to sell. Persons who have done so, and at their recommendation, planted evergreens in February and March, found that they almost all died, while to the gardener, who was paid for his trees, it was no loss at all; but, on the contrary, he had to supply others at Michaelmas.—"In the borders of my pleasure garden," says a practical gardener, "I have no shrubs but evergreens, and the more I view them in the winter, the more I rejoice that I had planted no others; always green and cheerful in the gloomy months of winter, they give a beauty to my garden which it otherwise would not possess. The Portugal and common laural, and broad leaved phillarea, the red ceder and evergreen oak—these, as they grow to such a considerable height, may, with here and there a yew, be planted in the back ground, and form a rich variety; while these, the Grecian and Siberian arbor vitæ, the juniper, or butus, the cypress, the silver holly, the laurustina, &c., should be planted in the fore ground, especially the laurustina, which is handsome in its growth, as well as beautiful in its flower. As it is rather a tender shrub it is better to buy them in pots, and then turn them out carefully and plant them in a sheltered warm situation, with the soil adhering to the root. But no evergreens should be planted thickly, as they do not like the knife, and few persons have resolution enough to remove a tree, before it has materially injured, and perhaps spoiled the growth of its neighbor. Where the soil is good and the situation open, evergreens planted in October will make some vigorous shoots the second spring, and will fill the ground they are intended to occupy, with astonishing rapidity."

GREEN TEA.—The London Quarterly Review states that the very prevalent preference for green tea (so called) in the United States, has given rise to an extensive fraud upon the community by the Canton merchants, in the supply of our markets by the worst kinds *coarse Bohea* converted into 'green' by a composition of turmeric, indigo, and *white lead*. The writer says he saw 50,000 chests of this spurious article ready for shipment which he was told was for the American market; and that *two-thirds* of the tea annually used in America, was of the same quality.—*N. Y. Express.*

A THOUSAND DOLLAR OX.—A great ox fattended by William Felt, Esq., of Madison county, was sold to Sandy Welch, who keeps the great eating house corner of Broadway and Ann street, and Mathew Harpel, of Washington market, for the round sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. It was estimated that the quarters of meat would weigh five hundred pounds each.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

VALUABLE COW.

The Salem Gazette chronicles the death of "old Star," a cow belonging to Samuel Bradstreet of Topsfield, at the age of 21 years, which had cost him, from her birth $380, and yielded him, in calves and milk, $1539 20—leaving a balance in her favor of $1200 20.

CURIOUS FACT.—In a recent debate in the House of Delegates, of the State of Maryland, it was stated by a delegate from Dorchester county, that there are still living in that county, several descendants of the Indians who inhabited that shore before its settlement by the whites.

A GOOD ONE.—A gentleman asked a wag the other day, the reason why so many of the tall gentlemen were bachelors? The reply was that "they were obliged to lie cornerwise in the bed to keep their feet in, and a wife would be in the way!"

A PRODIGY.—An Irishman recommending an excellent milch cow, said that she would give milk year after year without having calves, because it ran in the breed, as she came of a cow that *never had a calf.*

An Irishman, on being asked, what he came to England for? said, "Is it what I came here for, you mane? Arrah, by the powers! you may be sure that it was not for *want*, for I had plenty of that at home."

COOKERY—CONTINUED.

A Sucking Pig is in good order for the spit when about three weeks old. It looses part of its goodness every hour after it is killed. If not quite fresh, no art can make the crackling crisp. It requires very careful roasting. The ends must have more fire than the middle;—for this purpose, is contrived an iron to hang before the middle part, called a pig-iron. If you have not this, use a common flat-iron, or keep the fire fiercest at the two ends. For the stuffing, take of the crumb of a stale loaf of bread about five ounces; rub it fine; mince fine a handful of sage, and a large onion; mix these together, with an egg, some pepper and salt, and a bit of butter the size of an egg; fill the belly of the pig with this; lay it to the fire, and baste it with a little butter put in the dripping. When you first lay the pig before the fire, rub it all over with fresh butter; ten minutes after, and the skin cooks dry; dredge it well with flour all over; let it remain on an hour, then rub it off with a soft cloth. Send up with the pig, when done, a tureen of gravy.

A small three weeks old pig will be done in about an hour and a half.

—

Turnip Tops.—Put them into cold water an hour before they are dressed; the more water they are boiled in the better they will look. If boiled in a small quantity of water they will taste bitter; when the water boils, put in a small handful of salt, and then your vegetables; if fresh and young, about twenty minutes' boiling will cook them; drain them through a skimmer. They are perhaps better when boiled with bacon.

—

Puff Paste.—To a pound and a quarter of sifted flour, rub gently in with the hand half a pound of fresh butter; mix up with half a pint of spring water; knead it well, and set it by for a quarter of an hour; then roll it out thin; lay on it in small pieces, three quarters of a pound more of butter; throw on it a little flour; double it up in folds and roll it out thin three times, and set it by for about an hour in a cold place; roll it of moderate thickness, put on pattepans to bake, with such fruit as you have; lay pieces across the top, of any shape or not, as suits your fancy. In small pans fill up with preserves after they are done; bake of a light brown.

—

Tart Paste for Family Pies.—Rub in with the hand half a pound of butter in one pound and a half of flour; mix it with water, and knead it well.

—

Cottage Potato Pudding.—Par-boil and mash two pounds of patatoes; beat them up into a smooth batter, with about three quarters of a pint of milk, two ounces of moist sugar, and 3 beaten eggs. Bake it about three quarters of an hour. Three ounces of currants or raisins may be added. Leave out the milk, and add three ounces of butter. Bake in pattepans, with tart paste at the bottom, or add a little flour, and it will make a nice cake.

HENS.—Why cannot *Hens* be made as profitable in the winter as the summer? It is a well known fact that from December till March, they are a bill of expense, without any profit. I wish to give your readers my opinion as to the *cause* of this refusal on the part of the hens to contribute to their own support, in hopes that some one may be benefitted, which is certainly all I ask, or expect for my labor, in this case.

Hens, in order to supply eggs, require as a condition that they be supplied with a portion of animal food as well as vegetable. This supply they get in the form of worms and insects, when free to go at large, unless their number is so large as to consume, beyond the supply within roving distance, which is the case where large flocks are kept, and it will be found that the number of eggs in proportion will be diminished, as the number of fowls are increased, unless a supply of animal food is furnished. Here is a secret worth improving, and if some of your readers who live near a slaughter-house will collect the offal meat and feed hens with it they will find it a good business, so long as eggs bring the prices now demanded for them. When fowls are kept yarded, they require lime or burnt bones, gravel, meal, corn or grain, and pure water. Supply them with these—give good shelter, and a warm room in winter, and you may safely calculate on a clear profit of one dollar on each hen, every year.

Mechanic and Farmer.

THE COW TREE.

The Cow Tree, or a shrub producing a liquid like milk, is found in South America, within the torrid zone. When incisions are made in the trunk or body of the tree, it exudes a glutinous and nourishing milk. Humboldt gives the following account of one:—"On the barren flank of a rock grows a tree with coriaceous and dry leaves: but the large roots can scarcely penetrate into the stone or ledge. Not a single shower moistens it for several months of the year.—The branches appear dead and dried; but when the trunk is pierced, there flows from it a sweet and nourishing milk. It is at the rising of the sun that this vegetable fountain is most abundant. The natives and the blacks are then seen hastening from all quarters, furnished with large bowls to receive the milk, which soon grows yellow and thickens at the surface.

American Magazine.

BEETS.

Beets furnish from a given surface of ground a greater quantity of nutriment for horses and cattle than any other kind of forage. Wherever its cultivation is understood, it has the preference over all other roots. It succeeds in almost all soils, is but little affected by the vicissitudes of seasons, and prepares the ground very well for succeeding crops.

Throughout Belgium and Germany the leaves are from time to time stripped off and given to the cattle, which eat them with avidity and easily fatten upon them. Fowls are also fed upon them. They are first hashed up, and then mixed with bran. Pigs eat them with a good relish. Milch cows, when fed upon them, fatten at the expense of their milk. The leaves are equally valuable in the fattening of cattle and sheep.

Beets should be gathered when the weather is dry, and put away in a dry state; and when prepared for cattle, they must be cut up fine with some suitable instrument, and may be given either alone or mixed with straw or hay.

They are equally fit for horses, with the precaution of adding a variety of cut straw and hay well mixed together. This food will preserve them strong and vigorous, as is well ascertained in Germany, where beets are much cultivated for this purpose.

For the fattening of a bullock, forty or fifty pounds of beets per day, mixed with five or six pounds of hay, will accomplish the object in the space of four months. Care must be taken to give it in three separations, since by feeding often, and in small quantities at a time, the same amount of nutriment goes farther.

Finally—by facilitating the means of stable fattening, throughout the year, beets furnish a very important addition to this means of augmenting the mass of valuable manure.

They may serve also, on occasions, for the food of men; they are less subject to the vicissitudes of seasons than turnips, and their leaves supply for several months an excellent food for cattle. The root may be easily preserved during eight months of the year. They give milk an excellent taste and quality. Cattle eat them with avidity, and are never tired of them. The culture of no forage root can compare with that of the beet, in the number of advantages which the industrious cultivator may derive from them. We cannot too strongly recommend the introduction of them into places where they are not already in vogue.—*Bib. Univ. for* 1831.

MAXIMS FOR FARMERS.

1. The farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example is followed and his orders obeyed.

2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen, at least once a day.

3. In a considerable farm, it is of the utmost consequence to have hands especially appropriated for each of the most important departments of labor, for there is often a great loss of time where persons are frequently changing their employment, and the work is not executed so well.

4. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor, or to increase its power; for instance, by proper arrangement five hands may do as much labor as six persons, according to the usual mode of employing them.

5. A farmer ought not to engage in a work, whether of ordinary practice or internal improvement, except after the most careful inquiries; but when begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a fair trial.

6. It is a main object in management not to attempt too much, and never to begin a work without a probability of being able to finish it in due season.

7. Every farmer should have a book for inserting all these useful hints which are so frequently occurring in conversation, in books, and gathered in the course of his reading, or in a practical management of his farm.

Every body knows *something* which *nobody else* knows. The *wisest* man, therefore, may learn something from the most *ignorant.*

The reason why many people *know* comparatively nothing, is because they never can bear to be *told* any thing.

It is better to *know* a few things, than to have a mere *notion* about many things.

From Abbot's Magazine.

HINTS ON EARLY EDUCATION.

1. Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first book read, and the last laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture, nay, even dress, makes an impression.

2. Remember that children are men in miniature—and though they are childish and should be allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly though not morose.

3. Be always kind and cheerful in their presence—playful, but never light, communicative, but never extravagant in statements nor vulgar in language nor gestures.

4. Before a year old entire submission should be secured; this may be often won by kindness, but must sometimes be exacted by the rod, tho' one chastisement I consider enough to secure the object. If not, the parent must tax himself for the failure, and not the perverseness of the child. After one conquest, watchfulness, kindness and perseverance will secure obedience.

5. Never trifle with a child nor speak beseechingly to it when it is doing any improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

6. Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded—allowing of no evasion nor modification, unless the child ask for it, and it is expressly granted.

7. Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault, own it, and ask pardon if necessary.

8. Never trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

9. Children ought never to be governed by the fear of the rod, or of private chastisements, or of dark rooms.

10. Correcting a child on suspicion, or without understanding the whole matter, is the way to make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie, to justify himself—or to disregard you altogether, because he sees that you do not understand the case, and are in the wrong.

11. When a child wants that which it should not have, or is unwilling to do as the parent says, and begins to fret, a decided word spoken in kindness, but with authority, hushes and quiets the child at once; but a half yielding and half unyielding method only frets and teases the child, and if denied or made to obey, ends in a cry.

12. It is seldom well to let the child "cry it out," as the saying is. If put in a corner or tied to your chair, it should not be to cry or make a noise Indeed, crying from anger or disappointment should never be allowed. A child soon discovers that its noise is not pleasant and learns to take revenge in this way.—If allowed to "vent their feelings" when children, they will take the liberty to do so when men and women.

13. Never allow a child to cry or scream on every slight occasion, even if hurt, and much less when by so doing it gratifies a revengeful or angry spirit. This should be specially guarded against in infants of ten, twelve, or eighteen months old, who often feel grieved or provoked when a thing is denied or taken from them.

14. Never reprove a child severely in company, nor make light of their feelings, nor hold them up to ridicule.

15. Never try to conceal any thing which the child knows you have, but by your conduct teach him to be frank and manly and open—never hiding things in his hands nor slyly concealing himself or his designs.

16. Kindness and tenderness of feeling towards insects, birds, and the young, even of such animals as should be killed if old (excepting poisonous ones) are to be carefully cherished.

17. I am pleased with such children as allow those roses and flowers that blossom on the Sabbath to remain on the tree to praise their Maker in their own beauty and sweetness.—"This is the incense of the heart, whose fragrance smells to heaven."

GENIUS VS. LABOR.

"Of what use is all your studying and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year."

"What plough does your son use?" said the artist quietly.

"Why he uses ——'s plough, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as we did with the old wooden concern."

The artist quietly again turned over one of his sheets and showed the farmer a drawing of the lauded plough, saying, 'I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is ——."

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at his farm-house and make it his home as he liked.

NEW CONUNDRUM.—Why is a dying man like a stranger passing into 'Wisconsin Territory?' He is going to a future state.

GOOD ADVICE TO A FARMER.

"Many years ago," said a quaker friend, who told us the following anecdote, "many years ago, a brother of the celebrated Benjamin West, who had been a cooper in this city, a man of sterling sense and integrity, purchased a farm some miles out of the city, which had been suffered to be overrun with briers and bushes. He was for a short time considered by his neighbor farmers as very far from being as wise as Solomon or even themselves, but in a few years his was the best and most productive farm within fifty miles around him, and his fame as a farmer spread far and wide. One day a man came to him who was desirous of improving his farm, and asked him how he should do it. Go home, said Mr. West, and make five or ten acres as rich as thee wants, and come to me and I will tell thee what to do next. But said the farmer, I have not manure enough to do that. Very well then, go and prepare three acres, two acres, or one acre in the same way, but what thee undertakes, do well. The farmer, said our friend, perfectly comprehended the advice, and what is unusual, practised upon and benefitted by it, leaving at his death one of the best farms in the country." Go and do thou likewise.—*Philad. Herald.*

A HINT TO YOUNG HUSBANDS.

A young planter in the upper part of the State of Mississippi, lately married to a beautiful and highly intellectual lady, after the honey moon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride was thoughtful at times and appeared to suffer much from ennui! Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies, relatives, to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved, though apparently joyful and cheerful, while conversing with him, as soon as the conversation lagged, relapsed into the same melancholy mood. Surprised at this, he fell to pondering the cause; and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the determination of sending to New York for a piano to be forwarded by the first ship bound for Natchez, Vicksburg, or Grand Gulf. Well, the musical companion at length arrived—and a splendid one it was, of beautiful mahogony, ornamented and polished to the value of $500 bank note. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody, as the snowy fingers of the young bride pressed the keys! The young planter was in raptures, and congratulated himself on having procured the one thing needful to his angel's complete felicity. Poor man! he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming a piano forte! He was mistaken. Though 'music hath charms,' like love, it is not the only desideratum in this world; for a while it pleases the ear and touches the heart, but ministers not to the mind! The lady but seldom courted Apollo, and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicil a paradise to 'be adored.' At last to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the marriage taste. "Oh no indeed!" she replied with earnestness—"never for a moment, have I been other than your happy wife, but—sometimes—" "Well, sometimes what, dearest?" "If I must tell you then—sometimes I regret that you dont take the newspapers, Pa takes half a dozen."

HABIT OF OBSERVATION.

A young lady should never be satisfied with getting through with a thing, somehow or other; she should know *how* she did it, *why* she has done it, and what is the *best way* of doing it.—She should use her thoughts in all her employments. There is always a best way of doing every thing, and however trifling the occupation, this way should be discerned. It is the want of a *habit of observation*, which makes some people so left-handed and awkward about every thing they undertake. There is another subject quite as important. I mean *habits of reflection*. Young persons should be accustomed to look into their own hearts, to be very sure what motives they act from, and what feelings they indulge. It is a good maxim, "Every morning to think what we have to do, and every evening to think what we have done."

CAUSE OF IGNORANCE, &C.

Many people are so absurdly afraid of *exposing* their ignorance, that they keep it as long as they live, and engrave it on their foreheads to be read by all men.

The most ignorant ought not to be ashamed of seeking for more knowledge, though the most learned might well be ashamed of remaining willingly ignorant, when there is an opportunity to learn.

There are learned men without wisdom, and wise men without learning. Yet learning is a means of wisdom, and a wise man will seek to increase his learning.

The learned man who despises the wisdom of the unlettered wise man, is brother to the unlearned and foolish man who unwisely despises learning.

The wisdom of a wise man will be seen in his seeking *most* to know the things most important to be known.

THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

JONESBOROUGH, APRIL, 1837.

☞ The Editor is again under the necessity of soliciting the continued indulgence of his patrons for the absence of all Editorial matter in this number of the Farmer. A protracted indisposition of several months continuance, has, during that time, rendered him disqualified for business of any kind. Correspondents will also ascribe to the same cause any seeming neglect in answering their communications.—Should he again be restored to health, he hopes, by assiduous attention to his duties, to compensate the readers of the Farmer, for any defects or omissions arising from a cause entirely beyond his control, which may have been discovered since the commencement of the present volume. To supply these, as far as practicable, he earnestly solicits the aid of his friends and of the friends to Agriculture, by the communication of such articles for publication as they may deem useful to the public and promotive of the great cause of Agricultural Improvement. Such communications, at all times valuable, will at present be particularly acceptable, as substitutes for those efforts of his own, of which, under existing circumstances, he is providentially rendered incapable.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, P. M., Morganton, Tenn.
JAMES M. LASETER, Trenton, W. Tenn.
S. E. BRYAN, P. M., Rutherfordton, N. C.

From the Columbia Observer.

INVOCATION OF SPRING.

Come sweet Zephyrs! softly blow,
Breathe away the clouds of snow,
Let us feel thy balmy breath,
Giving life to Nature's death.

Let us see the Landscapes green,
Where the playful lambs are seen;
Let us hear the wood-nymph's voice,
When she doth in songs rejoice.

Let us smell the fragrant air,
As it wafts from flowers fair,
Let us taste the honey dew,
As it drops from foliage new.

Then shall joys, without control,
Through our hearts in currents roll,
Then we'll raise our voice and sing,
Welcome! fair and flow'ry Spring. C.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Beneath our feet and o'er our head,
Is equal warning given;
Beneath us lie the countless dead,
Above us is the Heaven.

Death rides on every passing breeze,
He lurks in every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its peril every hour.

Our eyes have seen the rosy light
Of youth's soft cheek decay,
And fate descend in sudden night
On manhood's middle day.

Our eyes have seen the steps of age
Halt feebly tow'rds the tomb,
And yet shall earth our hearts engage,
And dream of days to come?

Turn, mortal, turn! thy danger know,
Where'er thy foot can tread,
The earth rings hollow from below,
And warns thee of her dead!

Turn, christian, turn! thy soul apply
To truths divinely given;
The truths that underneath thee lie
Shall live for hell or heaven!

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the Seed of the genuine Chinese Mulberry, imported direct from France by Smith & Sons, New York, and warranted the growth of 1836.

☞ Said Seed is put up in half oz. papers, and will be sent per mail, free of charge, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of $3 for one, or $5 for two papers. Notes of all solvent Banks received in payment. Short directions furnished each order for cultivating. SETH WHALEN, Postmaster,
March, 1837. Whalen's Store, New York.

CONTENTS.

On the proper Breed of Hogs—Pedantry, page 49
Selecting Seed Corn, ... 50
Importance of Agricultural Improvement, . ib.
Manuring of Corn broadcast or in the hill, . 51
Potatoes—Forty-fold Potatoes, ... ib.
Agriculture is an Art, &c., ... ib.
On Overseership and Professorship in Agriculture, 52
On Grafting, ... 53
Notes on our Travels—Tough Ham, . . . 54
The Hessian Fly—The Grain Worm—The Cut Worm, ... 55
Manufacture of Beet Sugar, ... ib.
To promote the Growth of Trees, . . . ib.
Butter—Management of Bees, ... 56
Item—New use of Armonia, ... 57
Silk Culture, Sugar, &c., ... ib.
Grazing—Garden of Plants, ... ib.
A Bird's Eye View of the Universe, . . . ib.
Memoranda—Silk Production—Silk, . . . 58
Planting Trees—Green Tea, ... 59
A Thousand Dollar Ox—Valuable Cow, . . ib.
Curious Fact—A Good One, ... ib.
A Prodigee—Anecdote, ... ib.
Cookery, continued—Hens, ... 60
The Cow Tree—Beets, ... 61
Maxims for Farmers—Short Sayings, . . ib.
Hints on Early Education—Genius vs. Labor, . 62
Good Advice to a Farmer, ... 63
A Hint to Young Husbands, ... ib.
Habits of Observation—Cause of Ignorance, &c. . ib.
Editorial Notice—Poetry—Advertisement, . . 64